



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

forth this view in so hopeful a light. He writes for seekers after a better order of society and carries the sympathies of the reader with him, if he does not win his conclusions. The book would make a helpful outline for a more extended review of the Revolution by those who wish to read the story again from a new point of view.

JOHN F. CROWELL.

Trinity College, N. C.

THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. By ÉMILE BOUTMY. Translated by ISABEL M. EATON, with an Introduction by SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK. Pp., xvii, 212. London and New York : Macmillan & Co., 1891.

STUDIES IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. France—England—United States. By ÉMILE BOUTMY. Translated by E. M. DICEY, with an Introduction by A. V. DICEY. Pp. xiv, 183. London and New York : Macmillan & Co., 1891.

The first of these works treats of the development and growth of the English Constitution since the Norman Conquest, and its scope may best be understood from the titles of some of the representative chapters, such as : The Higher Baronage and the Peerage ; The Knights and the Burgesses—The Decay of the Feudal System ; Colonization, Commerce and Industry before the Eighteenth Century ; The Country Gentlemen ; The Agricultural Laborer ; and so on. There are chapters, though few in number, devoted to more strictly constitutional and legal subjects, but in the main this is an economic study of the English Constitution and an investigation into the position occupied by the various classes of society during the last eight hundred years. Such a method has its advantage and its weakness. By concentrating our attention upon one or two lines M. Boutmy has, perhaps, brought out these features of the English Constitution more clearly than has any other writer in so few pages. But as a general view of the subject, even though a distant bird's-eye view, there are many defects, prominent among which are the minor attention given to the history of Parliament and the inadequate treatment of the origin and growth of the English judicial system. For this and

other reasons this is not a book to put into the hands of the general reader; a false notion of the perspective of English constitutional development will be obtained, and, what is of more importance, the relative influences of the factors that have contributed to the growth of popular government will be missed altogether. The teacher and the advanced student however, will find much in it that is suggestive, but it needs constantly to be supplemented and corrected by reference to other writers. In spite, therefore, of its short-comings M. Boutmy's essay is of no small value to those who read it critically.

The studies in constitutional law are more satisfactory; in these the author has sought, first, to sketch broadly the sources and present workings of the Constitutions of England and the United States, and in his third essay to discuss the subject of sovereignty and constitution-making in these two countries and in France; in all three chapters the clear, logical, systematic French mind suggests points of view which doubtless had not before occurred to us, and renders us in many places a real service. The chapter on the United States has a special interest for Americans; in this M. Boutmy astonishes us, both by his acute penetration into some of the subtleties of our constitution, and also by occasional misapprehension or misinformation on very simple matters. On the whole it is an excellent chapter. To this volume Professor Dicey has added many valuable short notes, and in each case the translation is so well executed that one is never reminded that these works were written in another language. C.

PRIMI ELEMENTI DI ECONOMIA POLITICA, VOL. I., ECONOMIA SOCIALE, DEL DOTTOR LUIGI COSSA, Professore Nella R. Università di Pavia. Ninth edition. Pp. 226. Milan: Hoepli, 1891.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of a little book, at first hardly more than a primer, on political economy, which has become very popular in Europe, having been translated into French, German, Russian, Polish, Spanish, and Portuguese. Eight editions of the original have come and gone